The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,526.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 59 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs 5 0
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 10th May 1870, at noon.

	May.		May.
Leave Bombay	10	Leave Colombo	17
" Ratnagherry	11	" Galle	18
" Vingorla	12	" Tuticorin	21
" Carwar	12	" Pondicherry	22
" Mangalore	13	" Madras	25
" Cannanore	14	" Coconada	27
" Tellicherry	14	" Vizagapatam	28
" Calicut	14	" Bimlipatam	28
" Beypore	14	" Gopalpore	29
" Cochin	15	" Cox's Bazar	30
" Tuticorin	16	Arrive Calcutta	31

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Cochin for Beypore, and at Tuticorin for Pamben by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

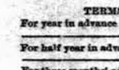
The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,027 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1870, at noon.

Up.	May.	Down.	May.
Leave Bombay	2	Leave Bussorah	21
" Kurrachee	6	" Mahomerah	21
" Gwadur	7	" Fao	21
" Muscat	10	" Bushire	24
" Bunder Abbas	12	" Linga	26
" Linga	13	" Bunder Abbas	28
" Bushire	16	" Muscat	31
" Fao	17	" Gwadur	June. 1
" Mahomerah	17	" Kurrachee	4
Arrive Bussorah	18	Arrive Bombay	7

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

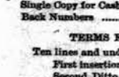


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR HONGKONG.



THE A 1 Screw Steamer NIGER, 2,100 tons register, W. Nisbet, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First class Passengers.

As the vessel will leave early next week, all Shippers are requested to send their cargo off at once.

A limited quantity of light freight is still required.

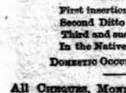
For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.		
" Ratnagherry	Sunday.	" Beypore	Saturday.		
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"		
" Vingorla	"	" Tellicherry	"		
" Goa	Monday.	" Cannanore	"		
" Carwar	"	" Mangalore	Sunday.		
" Compta	"	" Onore	Monday.		
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" Carwar	"		
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Goa	Tuesday.		
" Tellicherry	"	" Vingorla	"		
" Calicut	"	" Malwan	"		
" Beypore	"	" Ratnagherry	Wednesday.		
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.		

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Dawkins, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 26th April, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE IMPERIALE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
" Suez	£ 49	£ 29-10
" Port Said	£ 47	£ 24
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th May, and will be followed by the AFRIQUE, to sail about the 5th June.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th April, 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have received from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	£4	Without Food
Suez	35	22	9	
Port Said	40	24	9	
Messina	48	33	12	
Naples	50	35	13	
Leghorn	52	36	15	
Genoa	53	36	15	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 4,000 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

SHIPPING.

OUTWARD AND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Liverpool—1st class £55; 2nd class £35.....} Exclusive of
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.....} Wines.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 26th April 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight :—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea.....	24 shillings per ton of 40 Eng. c. ft.		
Indigo, Silk	60 "	"	20 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper			
Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c.	40 "	"	20 cwt.

Inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and remarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent :—

From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep.
" 10 " 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

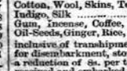
Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, forwarded at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE A 1 s. s. JOHN DRYDEN, 1037 tons, Captain Doxkin. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence about the 18th proximo.

For further particulars, rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 27th April 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYAWAR COAST.

THE Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on SUNDAY next, the 1st May, at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at Veraval and Porebunder.

For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 27th April 1870.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH and SON'S Ship CITY OF CASHMERE, 980 tons register, Captain Bryce, will be despatched from Bombay about 10th proximo.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Bombay, 11th April 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen	Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with straps.
2	" Under Vests.	1	Mand.
2	" Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	" Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	" Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	" Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	" Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1	" White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versâ*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—NOTICE.—TEN WORD MESSAGES will, for the future, be received by this line for any town in Europe or America. GEO. B. STACEY,
Bombay, 28th April 1870. General Superintendent.

W. W. GREENER, Birmingham, has made a further consignment of GUNS and RIFLES, &c., to the undersigned, who will furnish Price List on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THIS DAY, April 28th, at 1 o'clock, COLLEY, MADELEY, & Co. WILL CONTINUE their SALE of ENGLISH GLASSWARE at their Show Rooms, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, off Mint. No Reserve.

TO LET, a SUITE of ROOMS (Furnished), on the top Floor of a House in Hummum Street, from 1st June to 30th September 1870, with every convenience, and Yehar Water on the premises.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. GEO. NICOLL & Co., 24 Meadow Street.

WANTED, an OVERSEER, for employment in the LOCAL FUNDS DEPARTMENT. Salary Rs. 75, and Rs. 25 Horse allowance, per mensem.

The qualifications required are a good knowledge of Surveying and of the English language, and experience in preparing Plans and Estimates.

J. E. OLIPHANT,
Collector and President, District Local Fund Committee.
Poona Collector's Office, 26th April 1870.

AUCTION SALE of EXCELLENT TEAK-WOOD.—The GOVERNMENT of DAMAUN will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION a large assortment of the best TEAK-WOOD, sufficient for the construction of a Battella.

The Sale will take place at Damaun, and will commence on the 4th May next, and, if necessary, be continued on subsequent days.

S. A. DE CARVALHO,
Vice-Consul for Portugal at Bombay.

Vice-Consulate of Portugal at Bombay, 28th May 1870.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, (2,000) two thousand Tons of COAL DUST, imported by the Abyssinian Expedition, and now stacked at Butcher's Island.

Terms of Sale.—The Coal Dust will be put up by Auction in Lots of (200) two hundred tons each, and will be weighed and delivered from the scale; a deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the Lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid, and the first lot of Coal Dust to be removed within four days after the sale, at a rate of not less than (50) fifty tons per day; otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and the Coal Dust will be resold for the benefit of the State. The lots will be delivered in rotation from 1 to 10.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT Lieut. late I.N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 26th April 1870.

NOTICE.—On WEDNESDAY the 18th of May 1870, Ninety-seven BLACKWOOD LOGS, now lying in the Timber Depot at Ernacollum in Cochin, will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION.

2. The Auction will commence at one o'clock P.M.

3. The logs will be put up either singly or in small lots, as may be arranged on the day of sale, and will be sold by the Candy.

4. A Candy is equal to one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28½ English Inches.

5. The Purchaser will be required to make, on the day of sale, deposits equal to a third of their respective purchases and to pay the remainder before the removal of the logs.

6. Payment to be made in Rupees or in Notes of the Branch Bank of Madras at Cochin.

7. The logs to be at the risk of the purchasers from the time they are knocked down to them.

8. The expense of putting the logs into the Backwater will be defrayed by the Cochin Government.

9. The whole of the logs to be removed by the 15th June 1870, in default of which the logs not removed will be resold at the risk of the first purchasers, who will forfeit Rs. 5 per log, and will be responsible for such loss as may be incurred by the re-sale of the logs, but will not be entitled to any benefit arising therefrom.

J. S. VERNÈDE,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.

Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 21st April 1870.

RE MARY ANNE GIRAUD alias ROBERTSON, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Executors' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having claim upon or against the Estate of MARY ANNE GIRAUD alias ROBERTSON, late of the Island of Jersey, widow of the late John Robertson, deceased, who died in the island of Jersey on the 7th day of July 1869, and Letters of Administration of those personal estate and effects (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased issued out of the Ecclesiastical Court of the island of Jersey, annexed), were on the 25th of April 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, of Bombay, British merchant, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co., and one of the constituted Attorneys of Clement De Quetteville Armstrong, William James Eckford, and Robert Eckford, Executors of the said Will and Testament of the said Mary Anne Giraud alias Robertson, deceased, are required on or before the 28th day of May 1870 to send in their claims, &c., to the undersigned, Messrs. Hornby, Rose, and Langley, of Bombay, Solicitors for the said Administrators, the particulars of their claim upon or against the said estate, and that at the expiration of such time the said Administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Clement De Quetteville Armstrong, William James Eckford, and Robert Eckford, as such executors, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 27th April 1870.

HORNBY, ROSE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MAZAGON.

Under the Patronage of
His H. the GOVERNOR, Sir SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I.,
THE FIRST GRAND EVENING CONCERT
will be given in the Hall of the Academy,
ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 2ND MAY.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.

1. Pianoforte Solo. Souvenir de Naples" .....Zelman.
2. Song. "The Wolf" .....Shield.
3. Vocal Duett, (Soprano and Tenor) Sonnambula...Bellini.
4. Song. "Aduma bella," Romance for Baritone ...Zelman.
5. Trio—"Lucrezia Borgia" .....Donizetti.
6. Elegie, for Violin .....Schmuck.
7. Cavatina—"Barbiere di Seviglia" .....Rossini.

Part II.

8. Pianoforte Solo—"Valse brillante" .....Chopin.
9. Song. "Adelaide" .....Beethoven.
10. Quartette, "Del tuo stellato soglio" .....Rosini.
11. Tenor Solo, "Thou art so near and yet so far".Reichardt.
12. Song. "Home, sweet Home" .....Bishop.
13. God save the Queen. Quartette.

Tickets.....Rs. 4
Double Ticket, for Lady and Gentleman.....Rs. 7
Ticket for three in a family .....Rs. 10
Ticket for four in a family.....Rs. 12

Subscribers, Honorary Members, and Pupils, free.

Tickets may be had, and Seats reserved, at Messrs. Thacker, Vining and Co., Chesson and Woodhall's, and at the Academy Doors open at 8-30. Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

As the public are not generally acquainted with the accommodation at the Academy, Mrs. Buxton begs to inform them that the Concert Hall is 100 feet in length, and of a proportionate breadth. There is a Retiring Room and Cloak Room for Ladies.

THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—For Terms (Private Instruction or in Class) see Prospectus, or, apply to the Directress,

Mrs. BUXTON,
The Nunnery, Mazagon.

SEVERAL of the LEADING INHABITANTS of BOMBAY having expressed a strong wish that Miss FANNY WISEMAN should take a FAREWELL BENEFIT previous to her departure, she has much pleasure in stating that, having secured the co-operation of the Professionals at present here, her

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
Will take place at the
GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
On FRIDAY NEXT, 29TH APRIL.

DON'T FORGET
MISS FANNY WISEMAN'S
FAREWELL BENEFIT
ON
FRIDAY, 29TH APRIL.

☞ WATCH FOR THE PROGRAMME.

Alteration of Prices for this night only.

Dress Circle	4	Upper Circle	2
Stalls	3	Pit	1

NOTICE.—The undersigned having empowered Mr. HENRY BAWS ADDIS, C.E., Elphinstone Circle, to UNDERTAKE ALL WORK in connection with his PATENT SINGLE RAIL TRAMWAY, those interested in the scheme will in future address him direct for all information.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.

Tanna, 21st April 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every Brand of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

GADDUM & Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to noon on MONDAY the 2nd May 1870, for building the SCHOOL-HOUSE of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution.

For printed forms of Estimates and other particulars apply to Mr. DINSHAW DORABJEE MISTRY at his house, Bora Bazaar Street.

The Committee of the said Institution does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Committee,
NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary.
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution.

Bombay, 25th April 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of WAX CLOTH, Wrapping Cloth, Country Sealing Wax, Twine, Gunny, Dammer, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on the 29th April 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd. Parties tendering must make a Cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.

3rd. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4th. Samples of the articles to be supplied, and the forms of tender can be seen, and particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., daily.

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, 31st March 1870.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner is prepared to SUPPLY the following newly-imported COTTON SEEDS for sowing during the ensuing season :—

Egyptian	at Rs. 10 per cwt.
New Orleans	at Rs. 25 "
Sea Island	at Rs. 25 "
Peruvian	at Rs. 25 "
Bourbon	at Rs. 10 "

The above rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges, when forwarded to the Mofussil.

As a general average, an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of seed.

It is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible (addressed to Mr. HARRISON, Senior Cotton Inspector), in order that applicants may be enabled to make their own arrangements for the careful preservation to their Seed until sowing time.

Applications for Hinguchat and Dharwar American Seed should be made at once to enable the Cotton Commissioner to estimate the total quantities of those Seeds which it will be necessary to procure.

G. F. FORBES, Cotton Commissioner.

Town Hall, Bombay, 19th March 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE to SHAREHOLDERS.—The REGISTER of TRANSFERS will be CLOSED on 29th instant.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd April 1870.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 14th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE BANAJEE, Agent.

Bombay, 25th April 1870.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened, to be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, 4 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on THURSDAY, the Twelfth day of May next, at the hour of noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of reconstructing the Company's Debentures, and of appointing a Committee for settling a scheme of reconstruction in concert with the Directors, as suggested by the Chairman of the Committee of Bombay Shareholders, in his letter of the 5th instant; and for transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Officiating Secretary.

Calcutta, 11th April 1870.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY, Limited, will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on the 28th day of April next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolutions :—

1st. That the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. To appoint Liquidators and fix their remuneration.

3rd. That the Liquidators of the Company be, and they are hereby, authorized to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, moveable and immoveable, and all other property, assets, rights, interests, things in action, effects and good-will of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited, to the "Mofussil Company, Limited," and to receive in consideration for such transfer and sale 1839 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 400 each, in such last mentioned Company, with the sum of Rs. 350, paid up or credited on each of said last mentioned shares, the said Mofussil Company, Limited, under taking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform all the existing contracts, agreements and obligations of the said Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited.

4th. To confer on the Liquidator or Liquidators authority to exercise all the powers given by Section 174 of Act X. of 1866.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th to 28th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th April 1870.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that on MONDAY, the 9th day of May 1870, at 2 P.M., the following CLAIMS of this Bank will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Messrs. Menpess & Co.'s Auction Rooms, No. 8 Hummum Street, separately or together, as the Liquidators shall think fit, on the commencement of the sale determine, and on conditions to be then and there declared :—

Claim on the Estate under Act XXVIII. of 1865 of Davidass Lukhmidass.
Ditto under Act XXVIII. of 1865 of Atmaram Madhowjee.
Ditto under Act XXVIII. of 1865 of Jumnadass Dulubdass and Davidass Lukhmidas.
Ditto of A. C. Brice & Co., Bombay.
Ditto of A. B. Collett, an Insolvent.
Ditto of Sorabjee Cowasjee Sawyer, an Insolvent.
Ditto of Byramjee Ardaseer Dauver, an Insolvent.
Ditto of Dinshaw Ardaseer Dauver, an Insolvent.
Ditto of John Campbell, an Insolvent.
Ditto of Manockjee Framjee Mapla, an Insolvent.
Claim on Chinfoha Bhasker.
Ditto Gangadass Nagjee.
Ditto Nansey Jugjeewan.
Ditto Canjee Jadha.

Further particulars and conditions of sale, including full particulars as to several claims to be sold, comprising therein a statement of Dividends received and expected to be received, may be obtained at the office of the Bank, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. on every day except Sundays, until the day of sale.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE,
NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA,
Bombay, 19th April 1870. } Liquidators.

NOTICES.

REDUCTION of RENTS, ALBION PLACE, PAREL ROAD.—TO LET, SETS OF ROOMS.—Each Set has separate BATH and COOKROOMS, and Yehar Water laid on. Apply by letter to the SECRETARY, MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY, Limited, 1, Albion Place.

BOMBAY BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—By order of the Board of Directors of the abovenamed Company, undersigned has taken CHARGE of the Office of AGENT of the Company in India, during the absence of Mr. CHARLES CURREY, or until further orders.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 26th April 1870.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE FOR LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,
No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

BOMBAY BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

MADRAS TIME.

ALTERATION OF CLOCKS AND ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

Under orders of Government Madras Time (which is twenty seven minutes earlier than the Bombay Time hitherto observed) will be KEPT at all STATIONS, and TRAINS WILL RUN in accordance therewith on and after the 1st MAY.

An alteration of Trains will also take place from the 1st May, when the Bulsar and Baroda and Baroda and Ahmedabad Mixed Trains will be discontinued, and Mixed Trains in lieu thereof will leave Surat for Ahmedabad at 7-30 A.M. and Ahmedabad for Surat at 8-30 A.M.

The Third Class Fare of Three Pies per mile is now in force between all Stations and by all Trains.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Bombay, 18th April 1870. Traffic Manager.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.—PORTRAITS, GROUPS, HORSES, &c., taken from 8 A.M. till 4 P.M.

W. G. STRETTON.

1, Love Lane, Parell Road, Bombay.

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH.—A fine PORTRAIT of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH on toned India paper engraved by William Holl after A. de Salome.

The original picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy of London, and was engraved by Royal command; it is the only engraved Portrait of H. R. H. in existence.

We have just received a few copies, and we can positively state that they are the ONLY ones sent to India for sale.

Size of Picture 22 inches by 16 inches. They can be had either framed or unframed.

SOUNDY and Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of, steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt attention, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will merit a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Melting Ore Lades.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Hoop Iron.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull. No change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	109
29,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,260
310,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	631½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	195
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,420
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	332½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
27,296	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	128 ex.d
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	2,050
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	570
250	1,200	800	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	575
	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	6,200
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,000
200	500	all	30 do.	Do. New	500
850	1,880	all	300 do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,500
850	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,150
150	9,250	6,700	...	Fort Press Co.	8,900
200	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	925
200	6,000	all	246 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,575
1,000	3,000	2,700	100 pa	Kaisarbhe Press Co.	875
1,500	1,000	550	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	340
125	2,500	all	300*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
250	2,000	750	300 pa	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,500

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	715
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,710
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,890
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	620
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	180
800	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	185½
750	2,000	all	150 p.	Great Eastern	1,300
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	745
2,000	1,000	all	...	Oriental	1,340
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,350

*Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,625
10,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	265
10,000	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	700
3,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	190
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,130
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	351

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	216.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237½
...	£20	169.1.3	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ 6	43.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,900	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 pa.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	780
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	32
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	316

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
500	75 Jan. '86	Bank of Bombay	19
15	Do.	Do. China	5
200	35 Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2 Mar. '66	Central Bank	½
...	...	East India Bank's	15—16
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	60 May '67	Royal Bank	5
130	74 Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '86	Back Bay Co.	610
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & BengalS. S.	100
5,000	2,500	...	Bombay Sh	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11d.
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. Credits	do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 1/16d.
Do.	10 days' sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	99¼
Do.	10 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do	227½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	113½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	97
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	102½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106½
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Town House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	111

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 27.

Miller, Surgeon Major, Acting Deputy Inspector General, on duty, from Poona.

Jacob, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Europe.

Sheppard, Major, 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, from Assergurh.

Irvine, Captain, Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from England.

Clifford, Lieutenant, 10th Bengal Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Rawul Pindee.

Ratton, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Establishment, on medical certificate, from Nursingpore.

Brown, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from ——.

Gavegan, Captain, 40th Regiment, on duty, from Deesa.

Eyre, Ensign, 40th Regiment, on duty, from Deesa.

Hesen, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Establishment, on furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 27.

Hapkin, Lieutenant, 32nd Madras N. I., on leave, to England.

Wilkins, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

Jacob, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27TH APRIL.

London	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	Nom. to.
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 2s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
Aloutta	Salt	Nominal	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.	
		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges.	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Taptee (s)	D'Costa	Cutch, April 24.
	Phiox (s)	Baker	Goa, April 25.
	Elizabeth	Owen	Rangoon, March 11.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Steamer China, Stewart, to China, &c.

Ship St. Fillans, Nelson, to Rangoon.

Ship Amaranthe, Owen, to Callao.

Ship Marie, Choupout, to Pondicherry.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Europe, to Marseilles.

Steamer John Dryden, to Liverpool.

Ship Castiglione, to Liverpool.

Ship Michael Scott, to Liverpool.

Ship T. E. Lennon, to Liverpool.

Ship Calcutta, to Liverpool.

Ship May Queen, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

April 22	Saint Hilda	——	Gopanlpore
	Simon	——	Rangoon

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets having been appointed to leave Bombay on every SUNDAY morning in future, commencing from 3rd April 1870, the following alterations in the closing hours of the Overland Mail will have effect from the same date:—

The Mails will close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Saturday.

The after-packet will remain open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the post-age.

Registered letters will be received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices will be 5 P.M.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers, will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following date; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

Friday.....May 12.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND THE STRAITS, HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers are closed as Indian Mail Packet, and Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Parcels, or Patterns are forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company].

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 12 days, that is, about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Orientas Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MULLALY—April 19th, at Coonoor, Neilgherry Hills, the wife of J. Mullaly, Esq., late Indian Naval Storekeeper, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1870.

ACCORDING to present arrangements, the transfer of the Elphinstone property to the Secretary of State should take place on Saturday. We believe that, pending the constitution of a Port Trust, the Government of Bombay will hand over the *ad interim* management, not only of the Elphinstone Reclamation, but of the other foreshores and bunders in the hands of Government, to a committee. That committee will consist of Mr. Robertson, Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Arbuthnot, Collector of Bombay, General Tremenheere, R.E., and Mr. Ormiston, C.E. These gentlemen will, we assume, have to consider the whole subject, and their labours will pave the way for the establishment of the future Port Trust. Practically, we suppose, Messrs. Nicol and Company and Mr. Ormiston will continue to carry on the concern, so far as the Elphinstone property is concerned; the Government providing the funds, and accepting the responsibility.

Now, the future of the Harbour is a matter of great moment to the mercantile community of Bombay, since the amount of facility which may be afforded for the transaction of business will depend in a great degree, if not wholly, on the measures adopted by Government. That business, we may assume, will increase every year, now that Bombay has fairly become the chief highway of communication between Europe and India. It will, therefore, be desirable that the machinery devised for the management of the port should be as effective as it can be made. We have called attention to the subject for the purpose of raising the question—Why have a Port Trust—why not have a small, compact, carefully selected executive committee? The idea of a Port Trust has probably been suggested by the great Trusts which are said to work so well on the Clyde and the Mersey. But we submit that there is no analogy between cities like Glasgow and Liverpool, and a city like Bombay. In those British towns there is a large, in Bombay there is a small field for selection. The representatives of the great interests in the British towns are men whose fortunes and whose existences are permanently associated with the place. Here those representatives must necessarily be more or less changing and transitory. Moreover, the long-established usages of the country are in accord with representative government. The British trusts, also, are self-dependent and self-sustained. Bombay presents no features analogous to these. We do not say that it would be difficult to found a Port Trust in Bombay, but we doubt whether it could be made to work effectively. There is the Bench of Justices—what is it but a buffer between the public and the Municipal Commissioner; what does it do, having no real power of calling him to account, but weaken his responsibility? A Port Trust, compounded of Government servants and private gentlemen, might and probably would soon be in exactly the same position. It would be a buffer between the leading Government servant and the public. The public would be powerless, and the Government could not fairly call to account a servant of its own, who could take refuge under collective responsibility. We wish to submit these points for consideration. The sole chance of obtaining good work in India is to appoint workmen with well-defined responsibilities. Would not that end be secured by the constitution of a small committee or board, each one of whom would be directly answerable to Government? There might be a chairman responsible for the general management; a civil engineer to suggest plans, and to carry out those determined on, a Government engineer to look after political and military interests, and a secretary to manage the finances of the whole concern. The chairman should be a man of broad views and of great tact; he should have a keen eye for the requirements of commerce; and should safeguard the interest of a community perpetually harrassed by the obstructiveness of the Custom House. Whether the plan of a large irresponsible Port Trust, or that of a small executive committee be adopted, the chairman of the one or the other, if the management of the foreshores is to be effective, must be chosen for his special competence to perform the duties of that post. If he be a really able man he will not need a motley board to aid or hamper him; if he be not able, the help or the embarrassment of a board will not remedy his inefficiency. We ask again—Why constitute a Port Trust? Why not appoint a small, well-selected working board?

IF the command of the Indian army, or armies, is to be centred in one office, the change will be probably carried out by degrees. Indeed, we already hear that plans for placing the Commissariat officers on one list for all India are the subject of discussion, and if this measure were adopted it would be a step towards unity of administration and command. Probably the next would be the reorganization of the Ordnance department, by placing the whole under one head, and then would follow the appointment of one Quartermaster-General and one Adjutant-General, all the other principal officers in the department posted with the great commands being reduced to deputies. The great obstacles to any arrangement which would place the whole army directly under a Minister of War will be found in the dislike of the military authorities at home to surrender any patronage, and a general and commendable indisposition to touch so old an institution as that of Presidential Commanders-in-Chief. Were any change of the kind to be decided on, it would have to be carried out with great care, so that nothing might be done to diminish what remains of the individuality of the separate Native armies. As a rule, centralization in India is a costly mistake, but the objections which hold good against the ultra centralized financial administration, now conspicuous for its follies and blunders and injustice, do not apply to the complete centralization of the army. In all other countries the army is a single instrument, moved by a single will, and there are good reasons why it should be so. There may be equally good reasons why the Indian Army is an exception—it is matter for argument; but unless the change were shown to be politically dangerous, that is, unless the predominance of the Bengal element led to the neglect of Bombay and Madras, and, therefore, to discontent and lip-service, we cannot see why, after mature deliberation, and with great care it should not be adopted. As a mere matter of military organization it ought to prove advantageous to the army, as an army; and certainly ought to improve its efficiency as a military machine.

WHAT are the limits of the Cotton Green? What is to be the future of the Band Stand? These questions are not so disconnected as simple-minded folk might imagine. If any reader will stroll down to the Cotton Green, across its proper borders, and step on to the railway he will soon see that a great army of cotton, in close column, is really pushing up towards the Band Stand. The bales are deposited parallel to the rails in some places, and bodily upon them in others, and are in solid piles at the Colaba end of the line. Here we see some fair specimens of the modes by which deficits are made. In the cold weather rails was laid at right angles to the main track and extended through the Cotton Green proper; and in order to make them accessible two pairs of costly turn-tables were constructed. The notion was that the cotton waggons would be turned on to the rails running through the Green, and that their loads would be deposited on the so-called Green itself. Some incredulous people said the scheme would never work, that it was merely an expensive crotchet; and the foresight of these sceptics has been justified. The scheme does not work, for the cotton bales lie upon the very turn-tables, and the only use of the Cotton Green rails is to obstruct the bullock hackeries! Now we should like to know who invented the turn-table scheme. Was it the Railway Company or the P. W. D.? The most unaccountable thing is that a man so sensible and acute as His Excellency the Governor, who takes so much interest in all that concerns Back Bay and the Esplanade, should ever have sanctioned this wasteful and useless device.

THE despatch of the Secretary of State on the subject of the Home charges seems to have produced a great effect on the minds of those who have used the said charges as a *cheval de bataille*. We observe that our contemporary has hitherto maintained a judicious silence on the subject; but sooner or later we suppose he means to take up this vexed question, and rout "the Duke," horse, foot, and artillery. Or has he recanted in secret?

WE understand that Sir Charles Sargent has obtained leave of absence on furlough for one year, and that he will shortly leave for Europe. The public will be glad to learn that he has suffered no serious injury from the sad accident at Bandora, and that all the others hurt are rapidly recovering.

LIEUT.-COL. R. N. TRONSON, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

VETERINARY SURGEON E. J. BATT, Haupper Stud Depot, has obtained furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN F. W. SIMPSON, General List, Bengal Infantry, has been granted furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. J. L. RALTON, M.D., Madras Medical Establishment, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

APOTHECARY T. LYONS, of the Bengal Subordinate Medical Establishment, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN O. M. GRAHAM, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Bengal, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN J. UPPERTON, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 19th Bengal Lancers, has obtained furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUT. R. M. CLIFFORD, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN R. B. GRAHAM, Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer 5th Regiment, Bengal Cavalry, has been granted furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUT.-COL. R. L. THOMPSON, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant H.M.'s 45th Regiment, Bengal N.I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE following appointments are made subject to the confirmation of the Government of India:—Captain C. A. Moore, 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, to act as Paymaster of Pensioners, Presidency Circle, vice Annesley. Captain R. Bythell, Staff Corps, to act as Paymaster of Pensioners, Poona Circle, vice Bourdillon.

ACCORDING to the latest official report, the crops already cut in the Punjab are quite up to the average; those still standing, taken all together, promise a fair harvest. The locusts have at last disappeared, but in Goojranwalla their place is partially filled by an insect called "soondee," which has destroyed a full fifth of the gram.

"It is quite true," says the "Pioneer," "that the Galatea has been ordered to cruise in Australian waters again, and that thus her return home will be deferred to June 1871. Even those most interested were not, we believe, made aware of the motive for the change of course, at the time. Is the Radical First Lord annoyed at a Royal Duke gaining golden opinions from all sorts of people?"

A BELIEF is rapidly gaining ground among the lower classes in the N. W. Provinces, says the "Pioneer," that the increased Income-tax is to pay for the expenses of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to India, and they are most devoutly praying that the Queen will keep the rest of her children at home. In spite of the exuberant loyalty of a month ago, the *Shahzadah ka tikkus* does not seem popular.

THE mail from England, in reporting the death of General the Hon'ble Sir C. Grey, states that he was the 2nd son of Charles, 2nd Earl of Grey, K.G. (who as Premier carried the first Reform Bill), by the Hon'ble Mary Elizabeth Ponsonby, only daughter of William Brabazon, 1st Lord Ponsonby of Imokilly. General Grey was born on 15th March 1804, and entered the Rifle Brigade in 1820; he became a full general in 1868, and was one of H.M. Equerries from her succession to the Throne, and acted as Private Secretary to H.R.H. the late Prince Consort from 1849 to his death in December 1861, since which time he has filled the same post to Her Majesty. General Grey died at St. James's Palace, London, where he was taken ill; his illness was apoplexy. He was the next successor to Earl Grey, who has no children. The General has left a large family of girls and but one son; his eldest daughter is married to the Duke of St. Albans. Her Majesty will doubtless feel his loss most severely, for almost since her marriage he has been the right hand, first of the Prince, and, since his death, of Her Majesty. It is well known that he either wrote from her dictation or revised the book which was lately published in her name of her married life with the Prince. In General Grey the Queen has lost a faithful servant, and one whose place she will find it difficult to fill.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

(*Via Red Sea.*)

THE MASSACRE BY GREEK BRIGANDS.

LONDON, 27TH APRIL.

THE *Times* of to-day foresees that important political consequences will result from the massacre of the English captives in Greece, and says the question of a foreign expedition against the brigands has been thereby raised.

The three Englishmen murdered at Marathon were yesterday buried with great ceremony at Athens.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Otway stated that the English Government had made every effort at Marathon to obtain the pardon demanded by the brigands.

A new private loan of the Khedive for five millions sterling was issued yesterday in London.

SUEZ, 27TH APRIL, NOON.

The Messageries Imperiales steamer Hooghly arrived here this day from Port Said, outward bound.

LONDON, 27TH APRIL.

The London journals of to-day publish the diplomatic correspondence relative to the massacre of the English captives, proving that the Greek Minister of War had promised not to attack the brigands, and was well informed respecting the insecurity of the neighbourhood.

ATHENS, 24TH APRIL.

The Minister of War has resigned.

LONDON, 26TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

The Manchester Market is quiet but prices are maintained.

7lbs. Shirtings 9s. 4½d.

8½lbs. ,, 11s. 1½d.

40s Mule Twist 1s. 4¾d.

The Bombay mail of 2nd April was delivered in London to-day.

Arrival from Bombay, Ann Millicent.

(*Via Russia.*)

LONDON, 26TH APRIL.

The Waterford election petition has been dismissed.

Latest advices from Rome state that the Œcumenical Council have unanimously adopted the constitution *de fide*.

BOMBAY.

THE EVENING GUN will be fired at 9 P.M. from the 1st proximo until the 30th September next.

THE P. & O. CO.'S STEAMER CHINA, Captain Stewart, will sail to-day for China with 1,382 chests of Malwa opium, and 340½ bales of cotton.

THE BARQUE ELIZABETH, Captain Owen, arrived here yesterday with a cargo of rice, and a passenger (Mr. Bomanji Nowroji,) from Rangoon.

THE BRIGADIER-GENERAL Commanding the District having proceeded to Matheran on leave of absence, it is intimated that all reports and returns are to be made to Colone Beale, Commanding the 22nd Regiment N. I., the next senior officer.

KATTYWAR.—Mr. Cooverjee Koyarjee, who successfully passed the district pleader's examination in 1869, and who was recently admitted as a pleader in the agency courts at Kattywar, has been appointed by Colonel Anderson to be translator of the Agency courts of that province.

THE MOHURRUM.—Yesterday, before Mr. Showell, Nusserwanjee Cowasjee, Jamsetjee Bhicknjee, Essoo Ramjee, and Framjee Ruttonjee, liquor sellers, were charged with selling liquor on the Mohurrum night, contrary to the orders of the Commissioner of Police. They were adjudged guilty, and fined ten rupees each.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An adjourned inquest was held on Tuesday at the Coroner's office, Dhobie Talao, concerning the death of one Soobratee Mahomed Ali, who was a coolie working on board the St. Fillans. Ten days ago deceased fell into the hold—a height of about twenty-five feet—and the back of his head struck on the kelson. He was brought on shore and sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died on Saturday last. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the circumstances.

MEDICAL COMMITTEE.—The Standing Medical Committee—of which Dr. Foss is president, and Dr. Hulseburg, Colaba Sanitarium, and Dr. Semple, H.M.'s 95th Regiment, are members—will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals to-day at noon, to examine Lieut.-Colonel A. Macpherson, 2-24th Regiment, and Lieut. Kelly, 41st Regiment, and such other officers as may appear before it.

GAMBLING.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Manockjee Dorabjee, Bomanjee Cowasjee, Hukramjee Rajbhoy, and Heerajee Bhowaneedas, were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with gambling with dice and money on the Esplanade yesterday morning. The three last-named prisoners were discharged, while the first, who had been sitting with cards and money spread before him on a piece of cloth, was adjudged guilty, and sent to jail for a month. A reputed gambler, Ally Khan Dorab, was sentenced to be imprisoned for a month, for a similar offence.

GENERAL THE HON. A. GORDON is to leave Poona for Mahableshwur to-day.—*Deccan Herald*, April 27.

THE weather in Poona has been cooler for two days past. We hear that on the line of the Ghats the mists are now heavy in the morning, and "they roll in huge masses along the valleys at sunrise, reminding the spectators of the shades of Ossian."—*Ibid.*

THE company which has projected a new line of passenger steamers between England and Calcutta by the Cape route has been unfortunate. Their first vessel, the Sirius, which left Liverpool on the 18th of January last and was expected in Calcutta early in March, has not yet arrived. There are happily news of her however. A ship Madras-bound spoke her on the 15th instant off the Basses, Ceylon, making the best of her way to the Sandheads, which she may reach any day now; some accident to her engines having been the cause of her detention. Messrs. Hoare, Miller, and Co. may still hope to intercept a small instalment of the season's stream of passengers homeward wending, and will probably tempt a few invalids besides, on the search for sea air under as few of the repulsive conditions of sea-life as possible. "Accidents will happen," to marine engines especially, and we are disposed to hope that the useful undertaking we are alluding to may have suffered its allotted share already.—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 23rd April, 1870.
Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	55,429	8	3
Merchandize	1,02,993	15	0
Back Bay Earth Trains	821	4	0
Electric Telegraph	771	7	8
Total Rs.	1,60,016	2	11

Corresponding week in April, 1869.
Open 307¼ Miles.

Coaching	54,053	5	0
Merchandize	69,400	4	2
Back Bay Earth Trains	2,972	8	0
Electric Telegraph	505	7	8
Total Rs.	1,26,931	8	8
Increase	33,084	10	3

FORT POLICE COURT.—27TH APRIL.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

THEFT.—A Hindoo was convicted of stealing a brass dish and other property belonging to a Parsee, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THAT the Bombay Academy of Music is an accomplished fact, may be seen from the advertisement in another column announcing its first concert. The programme is one which should attract lovers of music, and we trust the public will show a desire to encourage the new institution. H. E. the Governor, who, of course, being at the hills, cannot attend, has done a graceful thing in giving his "moral support" and permitting the Academy to name him as a patron. The concert comes off on Monday next in the spacious bungalow at Mazagon occupied by the Academy.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society was held in their Rooms, Town Hall, on Thursday, the 21st April, at 5 P.M.

PRESENT.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, C.S., President, in the Chair; the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.; R.G. Walton, Esq., C.E., F.R.G.S., F.A.S.L.; Dhirajram Dalpatram, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Captain G. F. Henry; Captain J. E. C. Pryce, F.R.G.S.—Members; and J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.; Officiating Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Members proposed—Khursheji Nasarwanji Kama, Esq.

Several donations to the library were announced, for which the best thanks of the Society were voted to the donors.

The following letters were read:—

1. From W. E. Frere, Esq., F.R.G.S., ex-president of the Society, advising the despatch of his portrait, the execution of which the Society had left entirely to his discretion.

2. From Lieut. Trotter, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey, complying with the Secretary's request for being furnished with such published sheets of the Kathiawad Survey as were now available, and also as might be published hereafter.

Mr. Frere's portrait was exhibited in the Rooms, and was considered in every respect a faithful likeness of the late president of the Society. The following resolutions were then proposed by the Hon'ble the President, and seconded by Captain Henry, and unanimously carried:—

1. "That the thanks of the Bombay Geographical Society be tendered to Mr. Frere for the trouble he has taken in procuring his portrait for their Rooms, and especially for the excellent choice he has made in selecting Mr. Dickinson as the artist, by which the Society become possessed of a picture admirably executed both as to the painting and the likeness. That the balance of the account be paid by the Secretary to Messrs. Forbes & Co."

2. "That the Secretary take measures for the cleaning and restoring the portraits of Sir Charles Malcolm, Sir Alexander Burnes, and Captain Ross, and that when funds are available new frames corresponding with that just received with Mr. Frere's portrait be obtained."

There being no further business before the Society the meeting adjourned.

DESERTION FROM A FOREIGN SHIP.

YESTERDAY forenoon, Mr. A. C. Gumpert appeared before Mr. Connon, the Senior Magistrate, in the Fort Police Court, and said he wished to make an application for a warrant to apprehend the mate of a ship who, there was reason to believe, was about to leave the harbour in desertion of his ship. The application was under the Foreign Deserters' Act.

The Magistrate—Has he left an English ship?

Mr. Gumpert—No, a foreign ship.

The Magistrate—And you appear as Consul now for one of the powers you represent?

Mr. Gumpert—Quite so, sir.

The Magistrate—Well, I must take a short information from you, I think, before I can grant a warrant.

Mr. Gumpert—In former cases the captain has stated the circumstances and I made an application for a warrant.

Captain Henry Thomas Platts then gave the following information:—I am master of the North German ship Mars, now in the harbour of Bombay. One Seegers was and is my first mate. He signed articles in Liverpool before the Prussian Consul there. I did not see him sign. But he acknowledged to me that he had signed and he has acted as chief mate since I joined yesterday. He has left the ship without my leave and I charge him with being a deserter.

It was also stated by Captain Platts that the mate was charged with embezzling.

The Magistrate remarked, however, that that was a matter into which he was not clear that he could enter.

Mr. Gumpert said that from the statement made to him that morning the money had been embezzled in the ordinary simple manner of getting money from the ship's dubash.

The Magistrate said that if it were embezzlement from the dubash he could take it up, but he could not consider a charge of embezzling ship's stores. However, the charge of desertion was sufficient in the meantime, and he would take a note that Mr. Gumpert, as Consul of the North German Confederation, applied for a warrant to apprehend this man, and having had an information of desertion he would issue a warrant immediately.

A SHIPMASTER'S CASE.

IN the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Captain Smith, of the Western Belle, charged Daniel Hart, a man of colour, with having deserted his ship. The Magistrate said he had seen the Shipping Master regarding the case, and he stated that the captain had wished to discharge the man but on terms so grossly low that he could not consent, and then he had left the Shipping Master's and, handing the man some money, told him to make the best of it. That being so he could not see why he should now come and charge the man with desertion.

The Complainant said the shipping master might think the sum he offered was too low, but he had another opinion. He had engaged the defendant in Liverpool as ship's cook, but he had not been of use for a day—why, he could not even boil a piece of beef.

Defendant—I was a fortnight in the galley.

Complainant also remarked that defendant had brought him a forged discharge at Liverpool.

The Magistrate said he had nothing to do with that. But it was plain that the complainant should have seen to these matters before he engaged the man, and he must not now think to pay him off on the streets.

Complainant said he had not paid the man off; he had given him £3 for a day's holiday and he did not return to the ship.

Defendant here handed in a permit to allow him and his chest to land, and he asked if ever any one heard of a man getting his chest ashore for a holiday.

After some remarks His Worship sent to Mr. Freeman, the shipping master, requesting his attendance. Mr. Freeman came, and after some conversation,

The Magistrate said that if the complainant wished for an enquiry as to discharging the defendant he should have it, but if the application were found to be ungrounded he would have to pay for it.

Complainant was here interrupting, when

The Magistrate—I am not in the habit of being interrupted here and don't expect you to do so. You may be a very great man on your own quarter deck, but you are not to interrupt here.

Complainant—I have not said anything. I beg pardon.

The Magistrate—You were impertinent; that's all.

Complainant—I am sorry for it.

The Magistrate said if the inquiry were unfounded he would fine the complainant a considerable sum of money. Then he would enquire into the question of wages, and he certainly would not take complainant's opinion as his guide.

Complainant,—If Mr. Freeman choose to give the discharge I will give it.

The Magistrate said Mr. Freeman was quite competent to decide as to the discharge, and he could do so if he, complainant, and defendant chose. The question of wages, however, would come before him (His Worship) and if the complainant thought he could turn a man adrift on the streets of Bombay and then

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INTERESTING SUIT AGAINST A POLITICAL AGENT.

At the High Court, Bombay, on Monday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley gave judgment in a case in which two inhabitants of Mahalingpore, a village in the territories of the Chief of Moodhole, sued Colonel Anderson, the Political Agent at the Court of Moodhole, for Rs. 5,000, in respect of certain alleged wrongful acts which are set forth at length in the following judgment :—

Mr. Justice Bayley, in giving judgment, said—The plaint in this suit was presented to me in Chambers on the 19th instant by Mr. Anstey, who called my attention to the question of jurisdiction, and cited some authorities for the purpose of showing that this Court might receive the plaint in its extraordinary original civil jurisdiction. I shall consider, first, whether the plaint discloses any cause of action; and secondly, whether this Court has jurisdiction to receive it. The plaintiffs, two in number, state in paragraph 1 that they are inhabitants of Mahalingpoor, a village in the territories of the chief of Moodhole; that they are Hindoos and belong to a caste called "Koorween Settee;" that the said caste of the plaintiffs consists of 300 families or thereabouts, and numbers about 3,000 souls, all or the greater part of whom reside in the said village of Mahalingpoor; that the plaintiffs are the heads of, or principal persons in, the said families, and are acknowledged as the leading persons in the said caste; and they submit that for the purposes of the present suit they sufficiently represent the members of the said caste, residents of the aforesaid village. In the second paragraph of the plaint they state that the defendant, at the time of the committal by him of the wrongful acts thereinafter complained of was, and still is, Political Agent at the Court of the said chief of Moodhole, and as such then was, and now is, entrusted with, and in fact then exercised, and still exercises, exclusive civil jurisdiction throughout the territories of the said chief and amongst other places in the aforesaid village of Mahalingpoor; that the Court of defendant wherein he exercises such jurisdiction as aforesaid is a Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature of Bombay. The learned Judge stated the rest of the plaint and then proceeded—The plaint prays that Col. Anderson may be ordered to pay Rs. 5,000 damages in respect of each alleged cause of action, and it also prays for an injunction. It is charged against Colonel Anderson (1st), that on receiving the report of the karbarees, who are stated in paragraph five to be executive officers in the said territories, and without allowing to the plaintiffs an opportunity of showing cause against the said report, or of producing evidence to prove the incorrectness and falsity thereof, he did, as such Political Agent and in his executive capacity, and not then acting in a judicial or magisterial capacity, make two orders, dated the 23rd January and 2nd June 1863, and forbade the guru of the said sect or caste of the plaintiffs to be conducted into the village of Mahalingpoor, or to be present at or to solemnize marriages between members of the said caste or sect at the houses of the persons contracting the said marriages. And it is charged, secondly, against Colonel Anderson that, on the plaintiffs preferring a petition of complaint to him as such Political Agent, whose duty it was as such Political Agent to receive such petition and to allow the plaintiffs to appear before him in support thereof, he, Colonel Anderson, neglecting his duty in that behalf, did wrongfully and illegally refuse to receive the said petition or to allow the plaintiffs to appear before him; and in consequence thereof the plaintiffs have been unable to obtain redress against the said Vanees and to convey the said vessels filled with sacred water into the said village, and the said water in such vessels has become valueless and lost to the said caste of the plaintiffs to the great damage of the said caste. Bearing in mind the nature of the claim set up by the plaintiffs, the allegation in para. 2 of the plaint, that Colonel Anderson, as Political Agent at the Court of the chief of Moodhole, is entrusted with and exercises exclusive civil jurisdiction throughout the territories of the said chief; that the Court wherein he exercises such jurisdiction is a Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Bombay, it may be doubted whether the allegation is strictly true that Colonel Anderson's aid was invoked, and whether he acted in his executive, and not in a judicial or magisterial, capacity. Neither the complaints to the karbarees nor the complaints or petitions to Colonel Anderson are annexed to the plaint. It may be that they have been withheld, lest they should show that the matters brought before Colonel Anderson were so brought in order that he might exercise the civil jurisdiction with which he is entrusted. The Chief of Moodhole, within whose territories the alleged causes of action arose, is a member of the Gorepuray family, one of the three large families of which the Southern Mahratta jagheerdars consist. The Gorepuray family rose to eminence under the Mahomedan Kings of Beejapore, from whom they received their estates, and though the most determined opponents of Sevajee during his early onquests on the overthrow of the Mahomedan power, they joined the Mahrattas, and accepted military command from the Peishwa. In 1815 the then chief of Moodhole, Narain Rao, died, and was succeeded by his son Vencut Rao, Raja Gorepuray, who was selected by the Peishwa in preference to the elder son, Govind Rao, by a junior wife. On the fall of the Peishwa the estate was continued to Vencut Rao, under certain terms granted by the East India Company on the 27th December 1819 to him, regarding the lands which he held of H. H. the Peishwa for the payment of his contingent, which were then comprised within the territories of the British Government, and were then graciously granted to him for furnishing a contingent of twenty horse to Government in consideration of his family being of old standing. These terms, consisting of 11 articles, are to be found in Vol. VI. (p. 173) of a "Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds relating to India and Neighbouring Countries," compiled by Mr. Aitchison, then Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and published at Calcutta in 1864, and compiled partly from information supplied by the Secretary and by certain Political Agents in the service of the Bombay Government, Article 7 of the terms so granted is as follows :—"You will attend to the prosperity of the ryots of your jagheer, to the strict administration of justice, and the effectual suppression of robberies, murders, tullee arsons, and other crimes. Should that not be done, and the Government gives orders regarding any complaint made in your jagheer, you will act accordingly in the settlement of the matter. Any decision of Government regarding the administration of justice which may be made on investigation must be duly executed. If any obstruction should be offered, or should the country fall into great disorder, and robberies and other offences begin to be committed, the Government will make such arrangements for the surinjamee lands as it may deem proper." Article 11 states :—"The British Government will maintain your rank and dignity as it was maintained under H. H. the Peishwa in former times. It will attend to any of your representations and will decide equitably upon them. You shall in no respect suffer injury." There are no treaties or engagements with the Chief of Moodhole of a more recent date than those in Vol. VI. of Mr. Aitchison's compilation. The present chief is a minor, and the Moodhole Sawasthan or State is administered by officers of the British Government, though, by virtue of an arrangement sanctioned by the Government of Bombay in 1862, the mother of the young chief is consulted "on all reasonable occasions." The acts of Colonel Anderson now complained of must, I presume, have been done by him either in his executive capacity of a Political Agent or in his judicial or magisterial capacity. If he acted in his judicial or magisterial capacity, I think that he is not liable in a civil suit like the present. In Kemp vs. Neville (10 C. B. (N. S. 523), decided in 1866, which was an action against the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge for assaulting the plaintiff, a young female, and imprisoning her in a place called the Spinning House, and compelling her to take off her clothes and put on a prison dress, Sir William Erle, Chief Justice, in delivering the considered judgment of the Court of Common Pleas by which it was directed that the verdict should be entered for the defendant, thus expressed the opinion of that Court upon the subject of the immunity of judicial persons :—"The rule that a judicial officer cannot be sued for an adjudication according to the best of his judgment upon a matter within his jurisdiction, and also the rule that a matter of fact so adjudicated by him cannot be put in issue in an action against him have been uniformly maintained." After citing numerous decisions he proceeds—"Throughout these cases and many others the vital importance of securing independence for every judicial mind is earnestly recognized. The principle applies in its full extent to the judicial duty to be performed by the Vice-Chancellor, and he is therefore entitled to the same protection." Such being the state of the law in England, the reason why the plaint alleges that Colonel Anderson acted exclusively in his political capacity becomes apparent. No suit could be brought against him for acting judicially. Next, treating the alleged grievances as committed by him in his executive capacity as Political Agent, does the plaint disclose any cause of action? I am of opinion that it does not. Colonel Anderson in his character of Political Agent acts, I presume, under the instructions and as the agent of the British Government, subordinate, directly and immediately to the Government of Bombay, mediately and indirectly to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India. Now, it is quite settled that a Governor is not liable to a suit in a court of law or equity for an action done by him in his political capacity as an act of State. (Tandy vs. Earl of Westmoreland, 27 State Trials, 1264; Nabob of Carnatic vs. East India Company, 1 Vesey senior, 371, 2 Vesey senior, 56; Elphinstone vs. Budreechand, 1 Knapp, Privy Council Reports, 316; Secretary of State for India in Council vs. Kumpachee Raye Subaba; 13 Moore's Privy Council Cases, 22; Wadeer, ex-Raja of Coorg vs. East India Company, 29 Beavan, 300.) The first of those authorities, Tandy vs. Earl of Westmoreland, which was cited by Mr. Anstey, was an action against the Earl for an act done by him in his political capacity of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Lord Chief Baron of Ireland says (p. 1,264) :—"Where there is an executive power it is necessary to the end of government it should be sacred and inviolable, for the moment the liberty of the person of the executive power is restrained, the moment the free agency is taken away, that instant the government falls, there is an end of all government the moment the executive power is violated;" and he quotes Locke's Essay on Government to the effect that it is better a private mischief should ensue to an individual than the peace and security of Government should be violated by any attack upon the magistrate executing the power of State; and the Lord Chief Baron proceeds in these words (p. 1,265) :—'But I am happily relieved from the necessity of giving any opinion upon the point "whether he may be sued for any act done by him in a private capacity," when it appears more by unquestionable evidence under the hand and seal of the plaintiff that he avows he sues him for an act done by him as Lord Lieutenant; I am satisfied he cannot be sued in that capacity.' I cannot, I confess, see what difference there is in principle between suing a British political agent in foreign territory in India for an act done by him in his political capacity and as agent for the British Government, and suing or rather attempting to sue H. E. the Governor of Bombay for an act done by him in his political capacity as an act of state. Not however having had the benefit of hearing the point argued before me by counsel on both sides, I abstain from giving a decided opinion, or from saying more than that as at present advised I do not see that the acts complained of by the plaintiffs form the subject of a civil suit against Colonel Anderson. No malicious or improper conduct is charged in the plaint against that officer, but, so far as the seconded alleged cause of action is concerned, that he neglected his duty and wrongfully and illegally refused to entertain the application of the plaintiffs. The first alleged cause of action contains no such allegations Mr. Anstey cited cases to show what has long been settled, viz., the law as to the civil liability of the Governor of a colony to an action brought against him in England for a wrong committed by him while holding the office of Governor, Mostyn v. Fabrigas, Cowp. 161, to which may be added the recent case arising out of the disturbances in Jamaica of Phillips v. Eyre, Law Reports 4 Q 13, 225, which with other authorities clearly establish the principle that a Governor is liable to an action in England for a wrong done by him during his government. In Duttan v. Howel, decided in Parliament at the end of Charles II.'s reign, it was decided that the Governor of a colony could not be sued in England for imprisoning a person guilty of official delinquency under his government, but the decision proceeded on the ground that the Governor and Council had acted judicially. A case in the Privy Council was cited to me, Hill v. Begge, 3 Moore's P. C. cases 465, but all that was held there was that the defendant, the Lieut.-Governor of the island of Trinidad, could be sued in an action of debt in one of the courts of the Colony in respect of a bond executed many years before, but that though judgment be given against him his person would probably not be liable to be taken in execution while resident in his government. The criminal liability of a Governor was also mentioned by the learned counsel for the plaintiffs, and General Picton's case was referred to by him. Before noticing that case I may mention that ex-Governor Wall was tried in England in 1802 for a murder committed by him by inflicting excessive corporal punishment in the island of Goree in 1782, he being at that time Governor of the island, and he was convicted and hanged—28 State Trials. Lord Campbell, however, says in his "Lives of the Chief Justice," III. 149—"Then a very young man, just entered at Lincoln's Inn, I was present at the trial, and, carried away by the prevalent vengeful enthusiasm, I thought that all was right; but after the lapse of half a century having dispassionately examined the whole proceeding, I came to a very different conclusion." A few remarks as to General Picton's case, cited by Mr. Anstey. In 1806 General Picton was tried before Lord Ellenborough, Chief Justice, and a special jury in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster for a misdemeanour, in causing torture to be inflicted upon Louisa Calderon, a free mulatto woman, in the island of Trinidad, of which he had been Governor. Lord Ellenborough left to the jury the question whether the punishment of torture was allowed by the law of Trinidad at the time of the cession of the island by Spain to England in 1797. They found that there was no such law existing at the time of the cession, and a verdict of guilty was recorded. A rule for a new trial was afterwards made absolute; and on the second trial the jury found a special verdict, setting out the facts of the case, and stating that, whether the defendant were upon these facts guilty or not they were wholly ignorant. They found that by the law of Spain torture existed in the island at the time of the cession of the island, and that no malice existed in the mind of the defendant independent of the illegality of the act. The proceedings, which are reported in the 30th volume of State Trials, from p. 225 to 956, lasted from 1803 until 1810, when the Court ordered the defendant's recognizance to be respited until further orders, and no judgment was finally pronounced. The prosecution was still pending when General Picton fell at Waterloo "gloriously leading his division to a charge with bayonets, by which one of the most serious attacks made by the enemy upon our position was defeated," to quote the terms in which his death is commemorated by the Duke of Wellington in the despatch announcing the victory of Waterloo as published in the *London Gazette*. A monument to the memory of Sir Thomas Picton was afterwards erected in St. Paul's by the unanimous vote of the House of Commons. I have been unable to see how that case is an authority in favour of the plaintiffs in the present suit. On the first point therefore I think that the plaint discloses no cause of action against Colonel Anderson. Assuming, however, that it does, has this Court jurisdiction to receive it? In my opinion that it has not. By section 9 of the High Courts Act, 24 and 25 Vict, c. 104, each of the High Courts to be established under the Act shall have and exercise all such civil jurisdiction, original and appellate, and all such powers and authority for and in relation to the administration of justice in the Presidency as may be established as Her Majesty may by Letters Patent grant and direct, "subject, however, to such directions and limitations as to the exercise of original civil jurisdiction beyond the limits of the presidency towns as may be prescribed thereby." It is clear the alleged causes of action do not come within the ordinary original civil jurisdiction. It is argued, however, that by a liberal construction of the words "any suit" in clause 13 of the Letters Patent, the case can be brought into this Court under the provisions of that clause. Clause 13 is as follows :—"And we do further ordain that the High Court of Judicature at Bombay shall have power to remove and to try and determine as a court of extraordinary original jurisdiction any suit being or falling within the jurisdiction of any court whether within or without the presidency of Bombay subject to its superintendence, when the said High Court shall think proper to do so, either on the agreement of the parties or to that effect or for purposes of justice, the reasons for so doing being recorded on the proceedings of the said High Court." In view to the provisions of that clause the averment in para 2 of the plaint was probably made that Colonel Anderson as Political Agent at the Court of the Chief of Moodhole exercises exclusive jurisdiction throughout the territories of the said Chief, and that the Court wherein he exercises such jurisdiction is a Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Bombay. Now before the aid of the High Court in respect of a cause of action arising within the territories of the Chief of Moodhole can be invoked, there must, I think, be a suit pending in some civil court in those territories, and such suit must be one before the Political Agent in his capacity of judge in his civil jurisdiction, as I conceive that a suit or proceeding before him in his executive or political capacity only would not authorize the application by this Court of clause 13 of the Letters Patent. The power given by that clause to this Court is to *remove* and to try and determine any suit. I am now asked to accept a plaint and so allow an entirely new suit to be instituted in the High Court of Bombay for causes of action which are alleged to have arisen in the territories of the Chief of Moodhole. No suit being now in existence there is nothing to remove. The materials upon which I can act through the medium of clause 13 of the Letters Patent are wanting. This Court is bound to follow the provisions of that clause, and ought not for purposes of the present application to extend or put an enlarged construction on the language of that clause, because the late Supreme Court had until it was abolished in 1862 more ample jurisdiction than the High Court now has in matters defined and specified in the Supreme Court Charter of 1823. Whether an appeal lies to the appellate side of the High Court if preferred within proper time from an order of Colonel Anderson in his capacity of civil judge I have no materials before me to enable me to form an opinion. The case of Nidowa vs. Fakirappa, 6 Bombay H. C. Rep. 75, shows that a special appeal lies to the High Court from a decision of Colonel Anderson as the Political Agent of the Southern Mahratta Country passed in Regular Appeal. Assuming, however, that there was and is something to remove, I think that it must be a civil suit within the jurisdiction of the Court in the territories of the Chief of Moodhole, and not a suit or a matter before the Political Agent in his executive or political character of an officer acting under and bound to carry out the orders of the Government of Bombay. Moreover, a suit is only to be removed under clause 13 when the High Court shall think proper to do so, either on the agreement of the parties to that effect or for the purposes of justice. It would not in my judgment conduce to the interests of justice that Colonel Anderson and all the witnesses should be brought to Bombay for the purposes of this suit. It has been held by Mr. Justice Markby in the High Court of Bengal, and I am not disposed to disagree with him, that in the absence of agreement it must be made out that there will be inconvenience amounting to this, that if the case be tried in the Court in which it was original by laid, the trial will be unsatisfactory, and that the mere fact that it would be less expensive to try the case in the High Court is not sufficient of itself for the Court to act upon and order the case to be transferred. Rajah Ojooderam Khan vs. Nobinmoney Dossee and others, 1 Indian Jurist, New Series 396. For these reasons I am of opinion that this Court has no jurisdiction to receive this plaint, and I accordingly reject it and direct the Prothonotory to return it to Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, the attorney for the plaintiffs.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 27th April, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from England via Turkey, private, 26th April, 8 P.M.; via Russia, private, 27th April, 12-45 A.M. From Europe via Turkey, private, 26th April, 8 P.M.; via Russia, private, 26th April, 7 P.M. From America via Russia, 26th April 8 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish and European lines right; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—27TH APRIL, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 26th April, 12-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 7 hours 48 minutes.

Via Russia, 26th April, 11-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 8 hours 40 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 27th April, 10-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 4 hours 25 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 26th April, 10-43 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 11 hours 49 minutes.

Via Russia, 26th April, 5-7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 15 hours 43 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 27th April, 10-48 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 1 hour 28 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 26th to 8 P.M. of the 27th April is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	9 56	0 30
,, Calcutta	25 16	7 45
,, Madras	1 53	0 10

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

1ST OCTOBER 1869.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WARDEN and the Hon. Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

VIRCHUND ROOPCHUND VS. KOOSHALIBAI KOM POONJARAM, AND FIVE OTHERS.

THE Hon. the Advocate General, with Mr. Dhirajlal Mathooradas, appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Shantaram Narayen, for the respondents.

After hearing the arguments on both sides, Mr. Justice Melvill gave the following judgment of the Court :—

This suit was brought by Virchand in the Court of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Dhoolia, to establish his title to succeed to the whole estate of his paternal uncle Paramchand, deceased. The defendants were the six daughters of Paramchand, (two of them, Gangoo and Sakoo, being described in the plaint as minors, and under the guardianship of their eldest sister, the first defendant, Khooshalibai) and Manji Paramchand, the maternal uncle of these ladies. The suit was instituted on the 11th August 1865. On the 21st September 1865, a paper described as a "Kaifyat," or written statement, was put in by Manji on behalf of himself and the other defendants. It was set forth in this document that an arrangement had been come to between the parties in accordance with which the defendants wished that a decree might be passed; and the plaintiff, by an endorsement thereon, expressed his acquiescence, and prayed that the Court would pass a decree accordingly. The terms of the agreement were stated to be as follows—The plaintiff was to have the whole estate of Paramchand, conditionally on his paying to, or for the benefit of the defendants, the following sums, viz. :—

To each lady Rs. 1,000	... ...	Rs. 6,000
For marriage expenses of the two minors	..	3,000
For funeral ceremonies of the mother of the ladies ...	... ...	3,000
Religious offering to a temple	... ...	1,000
To Manji	... ...	2,000
	Rupees	15,000

The plaintiff was, moreover, to resign all claim to two houses, one of which was assigned to defendant Khooshalibai, and the other was to be occupied by all the sisters and their uncle Manji for ten years, and was then to become the property of one of the sisters, Oomabai. It was further provided that, as Manji had hitherto acted as manager of the shop of the late Paramchand, he should continue to carry on the business for ten years on behalf of the plaintiff, and should receive for his services one-half of the profits. At the end of ten years his services might be dispensed with. This so-called "Kaifyat" is marked as Exhibit No. 22. The agreement recited in it is contained in an instrument dated 15th September 1865, and marked Exhibit No. 39. The only material point to be noticed in this agreement, in addition to those already set forth, is that the female defendants undertook to stop certain proceedings which they had instituted for obtaining a certificate of heirship, and to allow the certificate to be made out in the plaintiff's name. The consideration for the agreement was stated to be that "to incur expenses by carrying on litigation was not good for either party." The Exhibit No. 22 was received by the Principal Sudder Ameen and filed with a minute dated 5th October 1865, to the effect that press of other work prevented him from reading the record and proceedings at once; but that the case would be considered and determined in its turn. Shortly afterwards a new Principal Sudder Ameen was appointed, and the hearing of the suit was from time to time postponed. Meanwhile the proceedings to obtain a certificate of heirship went on in the Court of the Zilla Judge, who, on the 7th March 1866, appointed Oomabai guardian of her infant sisters, and postponed a decision on the question of heirship, until this suit should be determined. Having thus been authorized to represent her infant sisters, Oomabai, on the 2nd April 1866, put in a written statement on their behalf, alleging that they were not bound by any agreement which might have been executed in their names. Thereupon, on the 19th April, the Principal Sudder Ameen at length proceeded to dispose of the application contained in Exhibit No. 22. He came to the conclusion that the document could not be considered a written statement within the meaning of section 120 of Act VIII. of 1859, but that it must be dealt with as an application under section 98 of the Act, for the adjustment of the suit in accordance with a compromise. He was of opinion, however, that effect could not be given to the application, because it did not appear that it had been made on behalf of the minor defendants by any person legally qualified to act for them, and because their legal guardian, Oomabai, refused to assent to it. He accordingly rejected the application and adjourned the case, in order that the defendants might put in a statement of the grounds of their defence. This accordingly they did, and the female defendants pleaded that their father, Paramchand, had been separated from the plaintiff's father Roopchand, for more than 50 years; that Paramchand had been succeeded by his widow, who had devised the whole estate to them, and that the plaintiff had no claim whatever. The Principal Sudder Ameen found it proved that Paramchand and Roopchand had been separate, and that, therefore, the plaintiff had no right to succeed to Paramchand's property. His decree, disallowing the claim, has been confirmed by the Judge of Ahmednuggur, who has recorded the reasons in a long and very confused judgment. The case now comes before us on special appeal. The first question raised before us was, whether the Exhibit No. 22 is a written statement under section 120 of the Civil Procedure Code, or an application reciting the substance of a compromise under section 98? I confess that this question appears to me of no importance at all :—but if it be necessary to decide it, it is sufficient to say that the plaintiff has himself always described the document as an application under section 98 (Exhibits Nos. 29 and 38), and that the Principal Sudder Ameen appears to have been quite right in so treating it. It has not been contended before us that the minor defendants were legally bound either by the agreement No. 39, or by the application No. 22. But it is urged that the adult defendants were so bound, and that, as against them, effect ought to have been given to the terms of the agreement, so far as it was possible to do so, without compromising the rights of the minors. There can, I think, be no doubt that the adult female defendants executed the agreement No. 39, and authorized the presentation of the application No. 22. It has been suggested that the plaintiff may have taken advantage of their ignorance and unprotected condition; but they have never alleged this themselves, nor do the circumstances appear to support such an inference. Their uncle, the defendant Manji, acted for them throughout. It is clear that their mother trusted him completely, and she appointed him executor and trustee under her will. The other defendants have never questioned his integrity. The Judge has cast reflections upon him, because certain advantages were secured to him by the agreement No. 39. But it may be that the sum of Rs. 2,000 was not an excessive remuneration for his services in the management of the estate; and if he were to continue to carry on the shop, as agent for the plaintiff, a half share in the profits might not be an excessive return for his trouble and for the benefit of his long and intimate acquaintance with the business. No doubt fraud and collusion might be inferred, if it were manifest that the bargain was a very one-sided one. At first sight it certainly does appear to be very disadvantageous to the female defendants. The sum to be paid to them, or on their behalf, is only Rs. 15,000, besides which they are to have two houses, valued in the plaint at Rs. 1,100, while the value of the property sued for is stated in the plaint to be Rs. 42,000. But the defendants themselves allege that the value of the property has been over-stated, and it is very probable that it is so. The property is almost entirely moveable property, and having regard to the provisions of section 191 of Act VIII. of 1859, the plaintiff would naturally state the value of the property at the highest possible figure. It must be remembered, moreover, that the avowed object of the parties was to avoid litigation, and litigation of a very uncertain character. In the absence of a deed of separation it must always be very doubtful whether, in any particular case, a court of law will or will not hold that partition of a Hindoo family may be inferred from the facts established by evidence. It might well appear to the defendants to be worth their while to accept a comparatively small sum rather than incur the risk and the certain expense of a long and troublesome law-suit. I cannot think that there is apparent on the face of the contract such inadequacy of consideration as would justify us, in the absence of all evidence, in setting aside this family agreement on the ground of fraud. If therefore it had been possible, the Principal Sudder Ameen would, in my opinion, have been bound to enforce the agreement against the adult defendants—but under the circumstances I do not see that it was possible. It is contended that he might have awarded to the plaintiff two-thirds of the property according to the terms of the agreement, so far as they affected the adults defendants, and have allowed the suit to go on against the infant defendants. But this would have been to defeat the whole object of the compromise, which was to put a stop to all further litigation, and it would probably have been equally displeasing to all parties. There is nothing to show that the plaintiff was willing at that time to carry out such a limited enforcement of the agreement. On the other hand, the adult defendants would have been aggrieved, unless they obtained all the advantages secured to them by the agreement—and these they could not have obtained without an interference with the rights of the minors. The assignment of two houses to two of the adult defendants involved a sacrifice of the rights of the minors. A similar sacrifice was involved in that portion of the agreement which related to Manji, and it is probable that Manji would have drawn back, if told that his share of the profits was to be diminished by one-third, on account of the share due to the minors. If, therefore, the Principal Sudder Ameen had adopted the course which has been suggested, he would, in no sense, have been giving effect to the family agreement, but would have been substituting for it a compromise invented by himself and equally opposed to the wishes and intentions of all the parties. The Principal Sudder Ameen then had no choice but to refrain from attempting to give any effect to the compromise set forth in Exhibit No. 22. That compromise having become inoperative, the parties were relegated to their original position. The minors were now legally represented, and it was quite competent to all the parties to enter into a new compromise. It was equally competent to the defendants to refuse to do so, and to allow the suit to go on and abide by the issue. The issue has been that the Courts below have found that the family of the parties were separate, that Paramchand's property consequently devolved upon his widow, who bequeathed it to her daughters in equal shares. The question of partition is a question of fact: and we are bound to accept the Judge's decision on that point, unless it appear to have been founded on evidence which was legally inadmissible. An objection has been taken by the learned Advocate General to the finding of the Judge on that point, on the ground that, having refused to the plaintiff the benefit of the compromise, he was not justified in using against him the statements of facts evidencing separation which are set forth in the documents relating to the compromise. It is difficult to see how the rule of evidence which prevents a party from producing a confidential offer of pacification, expressly or impliedly made without prejudice, can be extended so far as to prevent a Court from referring to an application made to the Court by both parties, or from using against the plaintiff documents produced as evidence by himself. But in the present case it is unnecessary to enter at length into this question. The portions of the documents referred to show nothing more than that the defendants admitted that there had been no formal separation, and that the plaintiff admitted that the fathers of the parties had lived and traded separately. Even if it be allowed that the Judge was not justified in referring to these admissions, yet it is clear from his judgment that he considered that there was ample independent evidence of the facts admitted, and that he would have arrived at the same conclusion if he had excluded the documents from his consideration. "The parol evidence to separation between the brothers is," he says, "unmistakeable," meaning that it clearly establishes the fact of separation. With this expression of opinion before us we should not be justified—even if we thought that the documentary evidence should be excluded—in acceding to the request of the learned Advocate General, that the case should be remanded to the Judge for a fresh consideration of the parol evidence. I would affirm the decree with costs.

CLERICAL ECCENTRICITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS STANDARD."

SIR,—I saw in a local paper the other day a notice of the eccentricities of a clergyman at Madras, but none of them can equal the following :—An English gentleman went to a church in town, not far from your office, I believe, a few Sundays ago, and took a seat in a pew which was partly occupied by a lady, both no doubt having gone to the temple to worship Him who is no respecter of persons, and who dwells with him who is of a humble and contrite spirit. A day or two after, the minister of this church saw the gentleman in question and blandly told him that the lady near whom he sat, was his, the clergyman's wife, and that she did not wish to see others in the same pew with herself. The poor man must have been half ashamed of the proud message he had to convey—but I suppose he could not help himself; he could hardly have been surprised when he was told in reply that so long as he was incumbent of the church, the insulted gentleman should not go there again.

A POOR MAN.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.

On Wednesday last at Palaveram, a private named Wilkinson, of H. M.'s 45th Regiment, at present stationed at that place and a native constable of the Mofussil Police force, had a quarrel. The European having a knife in his hand at the time made a thrust at the native and slightly wounded the latter in his hand, and also caused a little scratch on his face. The constable upon receiving the wounds fell down and remained motionless on the ground. Private Wilkinson endeavored to get the man to rise, but as he found that the policeman remained still as if he were dead, he imagined that the wounds he had inflicted had caused the death of the man, and thereupon plunged the knife which he still held in his hand into his own stomach and at once fell down bleeding. The policeman who had all this while been pretending to be dead, jumped up, and on perceiving the European lying wounded and covered all over with blood, immediately took to his heels. The soldier was afterwards picked up by his comrades and was carried to the hospital where his wound, which is of a serious nature, was attended to.—*Madras Times*, Apr. 23.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

On the 16th instant the Viceroy visited the battlefield of Chillianwallah and, curiously enough, among His Excellency's escort were two sowars, who had fought in the ranks of the Sikhs in that engagement. These men described what they remembered; how the battle began by a volley from the advanced picket of their men at the spot where the huge obelisk now stands, and whence subsequently Lord Gough watched the progress of the fight; how the crisis of the battle over, they doubled back along the Jhelum bank, hoping to get on Gough's rear; and how that intention was frustrated by the British meeting them again at Guzerat. On the 17th the party rode over, the Viceroy at his usual hand gallop, to the salt mines at Pin Dadun Khan, which are interesting as dating from the days of Alexander, and as being worked, so says tradition, by the actual descendants of the original miners. Of the nine mines, one alone is *in se* really worth a visit, and this is the largest and oldest of the whole. It contains a huge circular hall, some ninety feet across and forty in height, which, lighted up by hundreds of oil lamps, and roofed, walled, and floored with salt, is a sight of peculiar beauty. The supply seems simply inexhaustible, and with improved appliances for excavation and transit would largely increase in value. On Sunday, service was read by Colonel Bristow in the church at Pin Dadun Khan, the whole party riding on in the afternoon to Jellalpore.—*Pioneer*, April 25.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A MEETING of the non-official residents of Umballa is to take place at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, April 26, at Lumley's Hotel, to petition the Secretary of State against the income tax. All non-officials are expected to attend.—*Mofussilite.*

WE are very glad to hear that Mr. Currie, the officiating Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, has so far recovered from his recent severe attack, as that his removal to a hill station until after the hot season, when he will probably go home, will shortly be practicable. Meantime Mr. W. C. Capper will officiate for Sir George Couper in Mr. Currie's place.—*Pioneer.*

WITH reference to the establishment of a dâk service between Cabul and Peshawur, the Cabul authorities have fixed Monday, Wednesday and Saturday for the dispatch, and have publicly directed that if any person sends his letters by any means other than this dâk he will be fined Rs. 50. The Cabul merchants have protested against the order.—*Ibid.*

IT is an interesting fact that native festivals, both Hindoo and Mahomedan, are shewing unmistakeable signs of decadence. The Moharrum this year, it is said, has everywhere been marked by the paucity of the attendance and poverty of the pageantry. Among the Hindoo festivals, we may mention the Hurdwar fair, regarding which it would be safe to say that if the falling-off is equally large for the next half-dozen years, the fair will cease to be held.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT FOR THE 1ST QUARTER 1870.

WHEN the time arrives to write the history of this age, one fact ought to be brought to prominent notice, viz., the great craving in every department of public administration for reports from officers entrusted with executive duties. I imagine I am not singular in groaning under the burden put upon one in this respect—burden—because until the day is prolonged to forty-eight hours, I cannot exercise the supervision of my department that I should wish to do, and write reports at the same time.

In the past quarter I have had to write the return of the last quarter of 1869, the annual return for 1869, several communications for submission to Government, besides all the current work of the office.

I now submit the return for the first quarter of 1870. The total number of deaths amounted to 3,884, or, exclusive of the still-born, to 3,744, being 1,144 less than the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and 22 less than the last quarter of 1869. It is also less by 755·2 than the average deaths of the first quarter during the preceding twenty years.

2,194 deaths were registered as having occurred among males, and 1,690 deaths among females, being in the proportion of 129·82 males to 100 females.

Of the above, 1,947 were born in Bombay, 1,877 elsewhere, and in 60 cases the places of birth were unknown.

957 bodies were buried,
2,713 ,, ,, burned,
214 ,, ,, taken to the Towers of Silence.

From the commencement of the year the diseases have been arranged according to the new nomenclature published under the authority of the Royal College of Physicians.

The subjoined table will show the deaths registered under the different headings :—

Months.	General Diseases. A	General Diseases. B.	Local Diseases.	Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases.	Accidents & Violences.	Unspecified Causes.	Total.
January	506	143	630	68	37	1	1,385
February	412	141	527	64	21	8	1,193
March	494	130	558	93	28	3	1,306
	1,412	414	1,715	245	86	12	3,884

NOTE.—Section A includes small-pox, chicken-pox, measles, cerebro spinal fever, enteric fever, relapsing fever, remittent fever, ague, simple continued fever, cholera, diphtheria, hooping cough, mumps, influenza, hospital gangrene, erysipelas, pyœmia, puerperal fever, &c.

Section B includes rheumatism, gout, syphilis, cancer, tumours, lupus, rodent ulcer, leprosy, scrofula, purpura, scurvy, anæmia, chlorosis, general dropsy, beri-beri, &c.

During the quarter small-pox carried off 93 persons, or 232·6 less than the average of twenty years, and 580 less than the corresponding quarter of 1869, but 83 more than were recorded during the fourth quarter of last year.

From measles there were 49 deaths, or 59·0 less than the average, and 165 less than the corresponding quarter of last year, but 34 more than were registered during the preceding quarter.

1,247 persons died from fever, or 820·9 less than the average, and 82 less than the corresponding quarter of 1869, and 115 less than the last quarter of 1869.

Of these 47 deaths were registered as having occurred from enteric fever, 152 from simple continued fever, 361 from ague, and 687 from remittent fever.

The deaths from cholera amounted to 14 or 649·3 less than the average of twenty years, and 333 less than the corresponding quarter of 1869, and 18 less than the preceding quarter.

Diseases of the nervous system account for 402 deaths, or 62 less than the corresponding quarter of 1869. Diseases of the respiratory system caused 590 deaths, which is 274 less than the first quarter of 1869. From diseases of the digestive system 621 deaths were registered, or 53 more than the corresponding quarter of 1869.

The percentage of deaths to population is ·47, and is made up as follows :—

Diseases.	Per cent. per Population.	Per cent. on deaths for Quarter.
Small-pox	·01	2·39
Measles	·00	1·26
Fever	·15	32·11
Cholera	·00	0·36
All other causes	·30	63·88
	·47	100·00

The mortality from fever and from all causes per 1,000 of population was in the following localities as under :—

Parell	9·28
Kharatalao	8·48
Koombharwara	8·14
Chuckla	7·07
Kamatéepoora	6·74
Parell	4·14
Kharatalao	3·53
Kamateepoora	3·14
Koombharwara	3·11
Seoree	1·98

The deaths from violence amounted to 86, which is 20 more than the corresponding period of 1869, and 32 more than the last quarter.

18 persons were drowned,
14 were poisoned,
54 lost their lives from various accidents.

Among

LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF RELIGION.

BY PROFESSOR MAX MULLER.

First Lecture delivered at the Royal Institution, February 19, 1870.

When I undertook for the first time to deliver a course of lectures in this institution, I chose for my subject the *Science of Language*. What I then had at heart was to show to you, and to the world at large, that the comparative study of the principal languages of mankind was based on principles sound and scientific, and that it had brought to light results which deserved a larger share of public interest than they had as yet received. I tried to convince, not only scholars by profession, but historians, theologians, and philosophers, nay everybody who had once felt the charm of gazing inwardly upon the secret workings of his own mind, veiled and revealed as they are in the flowing forms of language, that the discoveries made by comparative philologists could no longer be ignored with impunity; and I submitted that after the progress achieved in a scientific study of the principal branches of the vast realm of human speech, our new science, the Science of Language, might claim by right its seat at the round-table of the intellectual chivalry of our age.

Such was the goodness of the cause I had then to defend, that, however imperfect my own pleading, the verdict of the public has been immediate and almost unanimous. During the years that have elapsed since the delivery of my first course of lectures, the science of language has had its full share of public recognition. Whether we look at the number of books that have been published for the advancement and elucidation of our science, or at the excellent articles in the daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly, or quarterly reviews, or at the frequent notices of its results scattered about in works on philosophy, theology, and ancient history, we may well rest satisfied. The example set by France and Germany, in founding chairs of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, has been followed of late in nearly all the universities of England, Ireland, and Scotland. We need not fear for the future of the Science of Language. A career so auspiciously begun, in spite of strong prejudices that had to be encountered, will lead on from year to year to greater triumphs. Our best public schools, if they have not done so already, will soon have to follow the example set by the universities. It is but fair that schoolboys who are made to devote so many hours every day to the laborious acquisition of languages, should now and then be taken by a safe guide to enjoy from a higher point of view that living panorama of human speech which has been surveyed and carefully mapped out by patient explorers and bold discoverers: nor is there any longer an excuse why, even in the most elementary lessons, nay I should say, why more particularly in these elementary lessons, the dark and dreary passages of Greek and Latin, of French and German grammar, should not be lighted up by the electric light of Comparative Philology. When last year I travelled in Germany I found that lectures on Comparative Philology are now attended in the universities by all who study Greek and Latin. At Leipzig alone the lectures of the professor of Sanskrit were attended by more than 100 undergraduates, who first acquire that amount of knowledge of Sanskrit which is absolutely necessary before entering upon a study of Comparative Grammar. The introduction of Greek into the universities of Europe in the fifteenth century could hardly have caused a greater revolution than the discovery of Sanskrit and the study of Comparative Philology in the nineteenth century. Very few indeed now take their degree of Master of Arts in Germany or would be allowed to teach at a public school, without having been examined in the principles of Comparative Philology, nay in the elements of Sanskrit grammar. Why should it be different in England? The intellectual fibre, I hope, is not different in the youth of England and in the youth of Germany, and if there is but a fair field and no favour, Comparative Philology, I feel convinced, will soon hold in England too, that place which it ought to hold at every public school, in every university, and in every classical examination.

In beginning to-day a course of lectures on the *Science of Religion*,—or I should rather say on some preliminary points that have to be settled before we can enter upon a truly scientific study of the religions of the world,—I feel as I felt when first pleading in this very place for the Science of Language.

I know that I shall have to meet determined antagonists who will deny the possibility of a scientific treatment of religions as they denied the possibility of a scientific treatment of languages. I foresee even a far more serious conflict with familiar prejudices and deep-rooted convictions; but I feel at the same time that I am prepared to meet my antagonists; and I have such faith in their honesty of purpose, that I doubt not of a patient and impartial hearing on their part, and of a verdict influenced by nothing but by the evidence that I shall have to place before them.

In these our days it is almost impossible to speak of religion without giving offence either on the right or on the left. With some, religion seems too sacred a subject for scientific treatment; with others it stands on a level with alchemy and astrology, a mere tissue of errors or hallucinations, far beneath the notice of the man of science. In a certain sense, I accept both these views. Religion *is* a sacred subject, and whether in its most perfect or in its imperfect form, it has a right to our highest reverence. No one—this I can promise—who attends these lectures, be he Christian or Jew, Hindu or Mohammedan, shall hear his own way of serving God spoken of irreverently. But true reverence does not consist in declaring a subject, because it is dear to us, to be unfit for free and honest inquiry: far from it! True reverence is shown in treating every subject, however sacred, however dear to us, with perfect confidence; without fear and without favour; with tenderness and love, by all means, but, before all, with unflinching and uncompromising loyalty to truth. I also admit that religion has stood in former ages, and stands even in our own age, if we look abroad, aye, even if we look into some dark places at home, on a level with alchemy and astrology; but for the discovery of truth there is nothing so useful as the study of errors, and we know that in alchemy there lay the seed of chemistry, and that astrology was more or less a yearning and groping after the true science of astronomy.

But although I shall be most careful to avoid giving offence, I know perfectly well that many a statement I shall have to make, and many an opinion I shall have to express, will sound strange and startling to some of my hearers. The very title of the Science of Religion jars on the ears of many persons, and a comparison of all the religions of the world, in which none can claim a privileged position, must seem to many reprehensible in itself, because ignoring that peculiar reverence which every body, down to the mere fetish worshipper, feels for his *own* religion and for his *own* God. Let me say then at once that I myself have shared these misgivings, but that I have tried to overcome them, because I would not and could not allow myself to surrender either what I hold to be the truth, or what I hold still dearer than the truth, the right tests of truth. Nor do I regret it. I do not say that the Science of Religion is all gain. No, it entails losses, and losses of many things which we hold dear. But this I will say, that, as far as my humble judgment goes, it does not entail the loss anything that is essential to true religion, and that if we strike the balance honestly, the gain is immeasurably greater than the loss.

One of the first questions that was asked by classical scholars when invited to consider the value of the Science of Language, was 'What shall we gain by a comparative study of languages?' Languages, it was said, are wanted for practical purposes, for speaking and reading; and by studying too many languages at once, we run the risk of losing the firm grasp which we ought to have on the few that are really important. Our knowledge, by becoming wider, must needs, it was thought, become shallower, and the gain, if there is any, in knowing the structure of dialects which have never produced any literature at all, would certainly be outweighed by the loss in accurate and practical scholarship.

If this could be said of a comparative study of languages, with how much greater force will it be urged against a comparative study of religions! Though I do not expect that those who study the religious books of Brahmans and Buddhists, of Confucius and Lao-tse, of Mohammed and Nanak, will be accused of cherishing in their secret heart the doctrines of those ancient masters, or of having lost the firm hold on their own religious convictions, yet I doubt whether the practical utility of wider studies in the vast fields of the religions of the world will be admitted with greater readiness by professed theologians than the value of a knowledge of Sanskrit, Zend, Gothic, or Celtic for a thorough mastery of Greek and Latin, and for a real appreciation of the nature, the purpose, the laws, the growth and decay of language was admitted, or is even now admitted, by some of our most eminent professors and teachers.

People ask, What is gained by a comparison? Why look at higher knowledge is gained by comparison, and rests on comparison. If it is said that the character of scientific research in our age is pre-eminently comparative; this really means that our researches are now based on the widest evidence that can be obtained, on the broadest inductions that can be grasped by the human mind. What can be gained by comparison? Why, look at the study of languages.—If you go back but a hundred years and examine the folios of the most learned writers on questions connected with language, and then open a book written by the merest tiro in Comparative Philology, you will see what can be gained, what has been gained, by the comparative method. A few hundred years ago, the idea that Hebrew was the original language of mankind was accepted as a matter of course, even as a matter of faith, the only problem being to find out by what process Greek, or Latin, or any other language could have been developed out of Hebrew. The idea too, that language was revealed, in the scholastic sense of that word, was generally accepted, although, as early as the fourth century, St. Gregory, the learned bishop of Nyssa, had strongly protested against it. The grammatical framework of a language was either considered as the result of a conventional agreement, or the terminations of nouns and verbs were supposed to have sprouted forth like buds from the roots and stems of language; and the vaguest similarity in the sound and meaning of words was taken to be a sufficient criterion for testing their origin and their relationship. Of all this philological somnambulism we hardly find a trace to be published after the days of Humboldt, Bopp, and Grimm. Has there been any loss here? Has it not been pure gain? Does language excite our admiration less, because we know that, though the faculty of speaking is the work of Him who has so framed our nature, the invention of words for naming each object was left to man, and was achieved through the working of the human mind? Is Hebrew less carefully studied because it is no longer believed to be a revealed language sent down from heaven, but a language closely allied to Arabic, Syriac and ancient Babylonian, and receiving light from these cognate, and in some respects more primitive, languages, for the explanation of many of its grammatical forms, and for the exact interpretation of many of its obscure and difficult words? Is the grammatical articulation of Greek and Latin less instructive because instead of seeing in the terminations of nouns and verbs merely arbitrary signs to distinguish the singular from the plural, or the present from the future, we can now perceive an intelligible principle in the gradual production of formal out of the material elements of language? And are our etymologies less important, because, instead of being suggested by superficial similarities, they are now based on honest historical and physiological research? Lastly, has our own language ceased to hold its own peculiar place? Is our love for our own native tongue at all impaired? Do men speak less boldly or pray less fervently in their own mother-tongue, because they know its true origin and its unadorned history; or because they have discovered that in all languages, even in the jargons of the lowest savages, there is order and wisdom; there is in them something that makes the world akin?

Why, then, should we hesitate to apply the comparative method, which has produced such great results in other spheres of knowledge, to a study of religion? That it will change many of the views commonly held about the origin, the character, the growth, and decay of the religions of the world, I do not deny; but unless we hold that fearless progression in new inquiries, which is our bounden duty and our honest pride in all other branches of knowledge, is dangerous in the study of religions, unless we allow ourselves to be frightened by the once famous dictum, that whatever is new in theology is false, this ought to be the very reason why a comparative study of religions should no longer be neglected or delayed.

When the students of Comparative Philology boldly adapted Goethe's paradox, '*He who knows one language, knows none*;' people were startled at first, but they soon began to feel the truth which was hidden beneath the paradox. Could Goethe have meant that Homer did not know Greek, or that Shakespeare did not know English, because neither of them knew more than his own mother-tongue? No! what was meant was that neither Homer nor Shakespeare knew what that language really was which he handled with such power and cunning. Unfortunately the old verb 'to can,' from which 'canny' and 'cunning,' is lost in English, otherwise we should be able in two words to express our meaning, and to keep apart that two kinds of knowledge of which we are here speaking. As we say in German *können* is not *kennen*, we might say in English, *to can*, that is to be cunning, is not *to ken*, that is to know; and it would then become clear at once, that the most eloquent speaker and the most gifted poet, with all their command of words and skilful mastery of expression, would have but little to say if asked what language really is! The same applies to religion. *He who knows one, knows none.* There are thousands of people whose faith is such that it could move mountains, and who yet, if they were asked what religion really is, would remain silent, or would speak of outward tokens rather than of the inward nature, or of the faculty of faith.

It will be easily perceived that religion means at least two very different things. When we speak of the Jewish, or the Christian, or the Hindu-religion, we mean a body of doctrines handed down by tradition, or in canonical books, and containing all that constitutes the faith of Jew, Christian or Hindu. Using religion in that sense, we may say that a man has changed his religion, that is, that he has adopted the Christian instead of the Brahmanical body of religious doctrines, just as a man may learn to speak English instead of Hindustani. But religion is also used in a different sense. As there is a faculty of speech independent of all the historical forms of language, so we may speak of a faculty of faith in man, independent of all historical religions. If we say that it is religion which distinguishes man from the animal, we do not mean the Christian or Jewish religions only; we do not mean any historical religion, but we mean a mental faculty, that faculty which, independent of, nay in spite of sense and reason, enables man to apprehend the Infinite under different names, and under varying disguises. Without that faculty, no religion, not even the lowest worship of idols and fetishes, would be possible; and if we will but listen attentively, we can hear in all religions a groaning of the spirit, a struggle to conceive the inconceivable, to utter the unutterable, a longing after the Infinite, a love of God.

If then there is a philosophical discipline which examines into the conditions of sensuous perception, and if there is another philosophical discipline which examines into the conditions of rational conception, there is clearly a place for a third philosophical discipline that has to examine into the conditions of that third faculty of man, co-ordinate with sense and reason, the faculty of perceiving the Infinite, which is at the root of all religions. In German we can distinguish that third faculty by the names of *Vernunft*, as opposed to *Verstand*, and *Sinne*, sense. In English I know no better name for it than the faculty of faith, though it will have to be guarded by careful definition, and to be restricted to those objects only, which cannot be supplied either by the evidence of the senses, or by the evidence of reason. No simple historical fact can ever fall under the cognizance of faith.

If we look at the history of modern thought, we find that the dominant school of philosophy, previous to Kant, had reduced all intellectual activity to *one* faculty, that of the senses. "Nihil in intellecto quod non ante fuerit in sensu."—Nothing exists in the intellect but what has before existed in the senses,' was their watchword; and Leibniz answered it epigrammatically, but most profoundly, 'Nihil—nisi intellectus.' 'Yes, nothing but the intellect.' Then followed Kant, who, in his great work written ninety years ago, but not yet antiquated, proved that our knowledge requires the admission of two independent faculties, the intuitions of the senses, and the categories, or, as we might call them, the necessities of reason. But satisfied with having established the independent faculty of reason, as co-ordinate with the faculty of sense, or to use his own technical language, satisfied with having proved the possibility of apodictic judgments *à priori*, Kant declined to go further, and denied to the intellect the power of transcending the finite, the faculty of approaching the Divine. He closed the ancient gates through which man had gazed into Infinity, but, in spite of himself, he was driven in his *Critique of Practical Reason*, to open a side-door though which to admit the sense of duty, and with it the sense of the Divine. This is the vulnerable point in Kant's philosophy, and if philosophy has to explain what is, not what ought to be, there will be, and can be, no rest till we admit, what cannot be denied, that there is in man a third faculty, which I call simply the faculty of apprehending the Infinite, not only in religion, but in all things; a power independent of sense and reason, a power in a certain sense contradicted by sense and reason, but yet, I suppose, a very real power, if you see how it has held its own from the beginning of the world, how neither sense nor reason have been able to overcome it, while it alone is able to overcome both reason and sense.

According to the two meanings of the word religion, then, the science of religion is divided into two parts; the former, which has to explain the historical forms of religion, is called *Comparative theology*; the latter, which has to explain the condition under which religion, in its highest or its lowest form, is possible, is called *Theoretic theology*.

We shall at present have to deal with the former only; nay, it will be my object to show that the problems which chiefly occupy theoretic theology, ought not to be taken up till all the evidence that can possibly be gained from a comparative study of the religions of the world has been fully collected, classified, and analysed.

It may seem strange that while theoretical theology, or the analysis of the inward and outward conditions under which faith is possible, has occupied so many thinkers, the study of comparative theology has never as yet been seriously taken in hand. But the explanation is very simple. The materials on which alone a comparative study of the religions of mankind could have been founded were not accessible in former days, while in our own days they have come to light in such profusion as almost to challenge these more comprehensive inquiries in a voice that cannot be disobeyed.

It is well known that the Emperor Akbar had a passion for the study of religions, so that he invited to his court Jews, Christians, Mohammedans, Brahmans, and Fire-worshippers, and had as many of their sacred books as he could get access to, translated for his own study. Yet, how small was the collection of sacred books that even an Emperor of India could command not more than 250 years ago, compared to what may now be found in the library of every poor scholar! We have the original text of the Veda, which neither the brilliant fire of Akbar could extort from the Brahmans. The translation of the Veda which he is said to have obtained, was a translation of the so-called Atharvaveda, and comprised most likely the Upanishads only, mystic and philosophical treatises, very interesting, very important in themselves, but as far removed from the ancient poetry of the Veda as the Talmud is from the Old Testament, as Sufiism is from the Koran. We have the Zendavesta, sacred writings of the so-called fire-worshippers, and we possess translations of it, far more complete and far more correct than any that the Emperor Akbar could have obtained. The religion of Buddha, certainly in many respects more important than either Brahmanism, or Zoroastrianism, or Mohammedanism, is never mentioned in the religious discussions that took place one evening in every week at the imperial court of Delhi. Abufazal, it is said, the minister of Akbar, could find no one to assist him in his inquiries respecting Buddhism. We possess the whole sacred canon of the Buddhists in various languages, in Pali, in Sanskrit, in Burmese, Siamese, Tibetan Mongolian, and Chinese, and it is our fault entirely, if as yet there is no complete translation in any European tongue, of this important collection of sacred books. The ancient religions of China again, that of Confucius and that of Laotse, may now be studied in excellent translations of their sacred books by anybody interested in the ancient faith of mankind.

But this is not all. We owe to missionaries particularly, careful accounts of the religious belief and worship among tribes far lower in the scale of civilization than the poets of the Vedic hymns, or the followers of Confucius. Though the belief of African and Melanesian savages is more recent in point of time, it represents the earlier and far more primitive phase in point of growth, and is therefore as instructive to the student of religion as the study of uncultivated dialects has proved to the student of language.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months	5 per cent per annum.
6 "	4 do. do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent. R. STEVENSON,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1869. Agent in Bombay.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steamboat Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the STABLES of the BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, Khetwady Road, a batch of AUSTRALIAN HORSES, lately arrived per Ship THAMES. Some of them have already been broken in to single and double harness.

FOR SALE, few excellent STEAM CRANES, by the celebrated makers, Messrs. Taylor & Co., of Birkenhead, 7 inch cylinders and 10 inch stroke, capable of lifting three tons.

For further information and orders to view the Cranes at work apply to

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES,
Daily expected at the
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

A BATCH of 120 AUSTRALIAN HORSES, daily expected per ship HARKAWAY, from Melbourne. The Horses have been selected expressly for Bombay Market by Mr. James Lalor, which consist of several well matched Pairs, Chargers, Hunters and serviceable Hacks.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.
Bombay, 19th April 1870.

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 horse power.

These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for this districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.

The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.

Prices and further particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co.

HOUSEHOLD SOAP
FOR THE BATH OR TOILET.
Prepared expressly for India by
PEARS AND SON,
Manufacturers for more than fifty years of the celebrated
TRANSPARENT SOAPS.

PERFUMED BAR SOAPS.

Assorted: viz., BROWN WINDSOR, ELDER FLOWER, GLYCERINE, HONEY, LAVENDER, MARSHMALLOW, OATMEAL, ROSE, or SUNFLOWER OIL.

Per 1s. 6d. bars of 1 lb. Per box of 14 bars
Cash, as. 14; Credit, Rs. 1. Cash, Rs. 11; Credit, Rs. 12-8.

BROWN WINDSOR.

	Cash	Credt.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
A very superior quality of this old favourite, per 1s. 6d. packet of 1lb.	1 2	1 4

SCENTED SOAPS IN BOXES,

Of 3 Tablets each; Glycerine, Honey, Lavender,			
Mallow, or Sunflower, single box	1	2	1 4
Ditto ditto dozen boxes	12	0	13 8

MESSES AND HOUSEHOLDERS
will find these Soaps economical, effectually detergent, and agreeable.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, complete, with Boiler and Fittings complete.

One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Governors and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Cash Weighing Machine, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of Sizes (Machine made).

Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.
A large assortment of Hammers.
Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.
Whitworth's Taps and Dies.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.
Beams and Scales and Weights.
A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.

Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application. W. NICOL & Co.
18th March 1870.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND CO., (Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN)
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and he facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end he cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDIZE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

London and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to Europe, Suez, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION (Limited).
HEAD OFFICE, 28, QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH.

DIRECTORS.

George Clerk Aberuthnot, Esq., of Mavisbank.
John Cook, Esq., W.S.
Charles Cowan, Esq., of Valleyfield.
Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq., C.A.
James Mylne, Esq., W.S.
R. E. Scott, Esq., C.A.
William Smith, Esq., Actuary, Edinburgh.

Manager.—James Watkerlie, Esq., C.A.

This Association provides Security for the Fidelity of Persons in Situations of Trust and Responsibility, and undertakes all descriptions of Guarantee Business at moderate Premiums.

Forms of proposal and every information may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned, who have been appointed AGENTS of the Association in Bombay.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,800,000.

Fire premiums for 1859 ..... £228,314
Do. 1861 292,402
Do. 1863 341,968
Do. 1865 414,733
Do. 1867 460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of £232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detailed Burnishows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for 1860 ..... £73,150
Do. 1862 103,706
Do. 1864 152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway Gibson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
William Forrest, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hickman, Esq.
R. W. Kellock, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS—The Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Conditions of this Company duly established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY of EDINBURGH and LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

PRESIDENT:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B. and K.S.I.

THE DIRECTORS beg to intimate that with the view of carrying on the LIFE BUSINESS of the Company in India, they have resolved upon ESTABLISHING a BRANCH OFFICE in CALCUTTA.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Proprietary Capital.

The Resident Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of—

1. The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting as at 31st DECEMBER 1868 ..... £2,112,450
2. The Paid-Capital of the Company 250,000
In addition to which there is to the unpaid Capital of £1,750,000
3. The Life Revenue, which for 1868, consisted of—
Life Premiums £257,833
Interest on Funds, &c. 93,210
351,043
THE RATES of PREMIUM are moderate.
NINE-TENTHS of the WHOLE PROFITS in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every FIVE YEARS.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS WILL BE MADE AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1870.

ALL POLICIES on the PARTICIPATING SCALE OPENED ON OR BEFORE THE DATE WILL SHARE IN THE FUND THEN TO BE DIVIDED, WHICH WILL CONSIST OF THE PROFITS MADE DURING THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a Local Board of Directors, *viz.*:

H. M. Aitken, Esq., of Messrs. John Elliott & Co., Merchant.
L. F. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
S. S. Collis, Esq., of Messrs. Stack, Collis, and Mirfield.
John F. Ogilvy, Esq., of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. Merchant.
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.

MEDICAL OFFICER, Dr C Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
LAW AGENTS, Messrs. Stack, Collis and Mirfield.

W. B. Wells, Manager.

Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information, may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, or from

W NICOL & Co.,
Agents for the Company in Bombay
Bombay, 29th March 1870.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital ..... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital ..... £